THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, December 1, 1807. No. 1106.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Black *HORSE*, about 5 years old, near sixteen hands high, branded I. H. three of his feet have a white stripe round the pastern joint—a natural pacer. Whoever secures said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1807.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respective shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

P. SHIRS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

AT *Mr. Spencer's* Inn, Pittsburgh, removes all diseases of the teeth and gums, sets artificial teeth, &c. &c.

October 28, 1807.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND

FOR SALE AT THE

Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket,	blank or prize	100
1	do. do.	third day's drawing,	50
1	do. do.	fifth do. do.	50
1	Last drawn Ticket	do.	100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.		less than a blank & a half to a Prize	15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER,
} *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well finished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of the Treasury

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Communicated to Congress, Nov. 6, 1807.

IN obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

Report and Estimates.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Dollars.
The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to	14,135,138
And that which accrued during the year 1806, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to	16,376,454
The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted during the year 1805, to	12,520,532
And, during the year 1806, to	14,809,758

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1807, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1806; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the duty on salt, and of the Mediterranean fund, both of which expire on the first day of January next, be safely estimated for the present, and if no change takes place in the relations of the United States with foreign nations, at fourteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail, the several species of merchandize and other sources from which the revenue was collected during the year 1806.

It appears by the statement (C.) that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1807, exceeded 284,000 acres. Some returns are not yet received: and the proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expences, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, have not been included, but are distinctly stated. The actual payments by purchasers have, during the same period, exceeded 680,000 dollars; and the receipts in the treasury from that source may, after deducting the charges and the five per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year, at 500,000 dollars.

	Dolls.
The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States may, therefore, without including the duties on postage and other incidental branches, be computed for the year 1808, at	14,500,000
And the payments into the treasury during the same year, on account of the salt and Mediterranean duties previously accrued, are estimated at one million three hundred thousand dollars.	1,300,000
Making in the whole an aggregate of fifteen million eight hundred thousand dollars.	15,800,000

Last Quarter of the year 1807.

The balance in the treasury which, on the 30th day of September, 1806, amounted to 5,496,969 dollars 77 cents, did on the 30th day of September, 1807, amount to	8,530,000
The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st day of December, 1807, are estimated at	4,000,000
Dolls.	12,530,000
The expences during the same period for all objects whatever, the public debt excepted, and including 686,076 dollars for the extraordinary expenditures of the Navy department, of which the estimate has been transmitted, are estimated at *Dolls.*	1,700,000
The ordinary payments on account of the public debts, including the provision for the interest on the Louisiana and Dutch debt, to the 1st of July, 1808, are estimated at	1,700,000
A further sum of about 1,500,000 dollars should be also paid during this quarter, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars. If the whole of this sum, which is applicable to the purchase of the eight per cent. stock, cannot be expended this year, the unexpended balance will form an additional expenditure for the year 1808, charging however the whole to this quarter.	1,500,000
Making an aggregate of 4,900,000 dollars, and will leave in the treasury at the close of the year, a balance of about seven millions six hundred thousand dollars,	7,630,000
	12,530,000

EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR 1808.

The permanent expences calculated on a peace establishment are estimated at eleven million six hundred thousand dollars, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. For the civil department, and all domestic expences of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light house and mint establishments, the expences of surveying public lands and the sea coast, the fifth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of one hundred thousand dollars to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates, as may be made by Congress,	1,100,000
2. For expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers,	800,000
3. For the military and Indian department, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes,	1,280,000
4. For the naval establishment,	1,020,000
5. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; of which sum not more than three million four hundred thousand dollars will for the year 1808 be applicable to the payment of interest,	8,000,000
	11,600,000
To the permanent expences must be added for the year 1808, a sum of about eight hundred thousand dollars, necessary in addition to the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, to complete on the 1st of January, 1809, the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock,	800,000
And for paying the balance of American claims, assumed by the French convention,	200,000
Making altogether twelve million six hundred thousand dollars for the expences of that year,	12,600,000
The receipts of that year having been estimated at	15,800,000
And the probable balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, at	7,630,000
Making altogether	23,430,000
Would therefore probably leave in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1809, a balance of near eleven millions of dollars,	10,830,000
	23,430,000

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending the 30th day of September 1807, exceeded 4,600,000 dollars; making the total public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April 1801, to the 1st of October, 1807, about 25,880,000 dollars, exclusively of more than six millions, which have been paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

Of the twelve millions of dollars, which, according to the preceding estimates, may be paid on account of the public debt, between the 30th September 1807, and the first of January 1809, about eight millions will be on account of the principal. It must, however, be observed, that the unascertained result of the proposition made to the public creditors for the modification of the debt, may affect the amount payable during the year 1808, on account of both principal and interest.

On the 1st day of January 1809, the principal of the debt will, if the proposed modification be not assented to by the public creditors, amount to near fifty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars. The subsequent annual payments thereon, on account of principal and interest, will not, exclusively of occasional purchases, exceed 4,600,000 dollars: And the whole of the debt, the nineteen millions of three per cent. stock only exceped, will be reimbursed in sixteen years.

A general subscription would reduce the capital to about fifty-one millions of dollars. The payments would amount to eight millions of dollars annually, during six years, and avarage less than three millions during the seven following, at the end of which period the whole debt would be extinguished.

An annual unappropriated surplus of at least three millions of dollars, may henceforth be relied upon with great confidence. The receipts of the year 1808, have been estimated at 15,800,000 and the expences at 12,600,000 dollars. The permanent revenue has been computed at 14,500,000 dollars, and the permanent expences, predicated on an annual payment of eight millions of dollars on account of the debt, have been stated at 11,600,000 dollars; and as this would, if no modification of the debt should take place, be reduced to less

than $,500,000, the annual surplus would then amount to six millions of dollars. Nor are the seven millions and a half of dollars, which will remain in the treasury at the end of the present year, included in the calculation.

What portion of that surplus may be wanted for necessary measures of security and defence; and what portion should be applied to internal improvements, which, whilst increasing and diffusing the national wealth, will strengthen the bonds of union, are subjects which do not fall within the province of the treasury department; but it is not impossible, that after making ample provision for both those objects considerable surplusses, and which can no longer be appled to the redemption of the debt, may still accumulate in the treasury.

The previous accumlation of treasure in time of peace might, in a great degree, defray the extraordinary expences of war, and diminish the necessity of either loans or additional taxes. It would provide, during periods of prosperity, for those adverse events to which every nation is exposed, instead of increasing the burdens of the people at a time when they are least able to bear them, or of impairing by anticipations the sources of ensuing generations; and the public monies of the United States not being locked up and withdrawn from the general circulation, but on the contrary deposited in banks, and continuing to form a part of the circulating medium, the most formidable objections to that system, which has nevertheless been at times adopted with considerable success in other countries, is thereby altogether removed. It is also believed that the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United Siates may, amongst other advantages, afford to government another opportunity of obtaining interest on the public deposits, whenever they shall exceed a certain amount.

Should the United States, contrary to their expectation and desire, be involved in a war, it is believed that the receipts of the year 1808 will not be materially affected by the event, inasmuch as they will principally arise from the revenue accrued during the present year.—The amount of outstanding bonds due by importers after deducting the debentures issued on account of re-exportations, exceeds, at this time, sixteen millions of dollars. The deductions to be made from these on account of subsequent re-exportations, would, in case of war, be less than usual; for exportations will then be checked, as well as importations, and in proportion to these will decrease, a greater home demand will be created for the stock on hand, and the necessity of re-exporting be diminished.

It has already been stated, that the specie in the treasury at the end of the year, together with the surplus of the year 1808, will amount to near eleven millions of dollars—a sum probably adequate to meet the extraordinary expences of the war for that year. It will also be recollected, that in the estimated expences of the year 1808, the reimbursement of near five millions and a half of the principal of the debt is included. The only provisions therefore which may render any contingency necessary for the extraordinary service of that year, in order to cover any defficiency of revenue or increase of expenditure beyond what has been estimated, will be an authority equal to borrow a sum equal to that reimbersement.

That the revenue of the United State will, in subsequent years, be considerably impaired by a war, neither can nor ought to be concealed. It is on the contrary, necessary to take an early view of the subject, and to examine the resources which should be selected for supplying the deficiency, and defraying the extraordinary expences.

There are no data from which the extent of the defalcation can, at this moment, be calculated, or even estimated. It will be sufficient to state, 1st. That it appears necessary to provide a revenue at least equal to the annual expences on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and the interest on the loans which may be raised. 2d. That those expences, together with the interest of the debt will, after the year 1808, amount to a sum less than seven millions of dollars, and therefore that if the present revenue of 14,500,000 dollars shall not be diminished more than one half by the war, it will still be adequate to the object, leaving only the interest on war loans to be provided for.

Whether taxes should be raised to a great amount, or loans be altogether relied on for defraying the expences of the war is the next subject of consideration.

Taxes are paid by the great mass of the citizens, and immediately affect almost every individual of the community. Loans are supplied by capitals previously accumulated by a few individuals. In a country where the resources of individuals are not generally and materially affected by the war, it is practicable and wise to raise by taxes the greater part at least of the annual supples. The credit of the nation may also, from various circumstances, be at times so far impaired as to leave no resource but taxation. In both respects, the situation of the United States is disimilar.

A maritime war will, in the United States, generally and deeply affect, whilst it continues, the resources of individuals, as not only commercial profits will be curtailed, but principally because a great portion of the surplus of agricultural produce necessarily requires a foreign market. The reduced price of the principal articles exported from the United States will operate more heavily than any contemplated tax. And without enquiring whether a similar cause may not still more deeply and permanently affect a nation at war with the United States, it seems to follow, that so far as relates to America, the losses and privations caused by the war should not be aggravated by taxes beyond what is strictly necessary. An addition to the debt is doubtless an evil; but experience having now shewn with what rapid progress the revenue of the union increases in time of peace, and what facility the debt formerly contracted has, in a few years been reduced, a hope may confidently be entertained, that the evils of the war will be temporary and easily repaired, and the return of peace will, without any effort, afford ample resources reimbursing whatever may have been borrowed during the war.

The credit of the United States is also unimpaired either at home or abroad, and it is believed that loans to a reasonable amount may be obtained on eligible terms. Measures have been taken to ascertain to what extent this may be effected abroad; and it will be sufficient here to suggest, that the several banks of the United States may find it convenient after the the ensuing year, and as the diminished commerce of the country may require less capital, to loan to government a considerable portion of their capital stock, now computed at about forty millions of dollars.

It might be premature to enter into a particular detail of the several branches of revenue which may be selected, in order to provide for the interest of war loans, and to cover deficiences in case the existing revenue should fall below seven millions of dollars. A general enumeration seems at present sufficient.

1. Not only the duty on salt and the Mediterranean duties, may be immediately revived; but the duties on importation generally, may in case of war, be considerably increased, perhaps doubled, with less inconvenience than would arise from any other mode of taxation. Without resorting to the example of other nations, experience has proved that this source of revenue is, in the United States, the most productive, the easiest to collect, and the least burthensome to the great mass of the people. In time of war the danger of smuggling is diminished, the scarcity of foreign articles prevents the duty even falling on the importer; the consumers are precisely those members of the community who are best able to pay the duty; and the increase of domestic manufactures which may be indirectly affected, is in itself a desirable object.

2. Indirect taxes, however ineligible, will doubtless be cheerfully paid as *War Taxes*, if necessary. Several modifications of the system formerly adopted, might however be introduced, both in order to diminish some of the inconveniences which were experienced, and particularly to ensure the collection of the duties

3. Direct Taxes are liable to a particular objection arising from the unavoidable inequality produced by the general rule of the constitution. Whatever difference may exist between the relative wealth, and consequent ability of paying, of the several states, still the tax must necessarily be raised in proportion to their relative population. Should it, however, be necessary to resort to that resource, it is believed that the tax raised upon that species of property in each state which by the state laws, is liable to taxation, as had originally been contemplated by Congress, would be preferable to a general assessment laid uniformly on the same species of property in all the states, as was ultimately adopted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department.
Nov. 5, 1807

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 1, 1807.

DIED

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esquire, of Pittsburgh, on the 24th ult. after a severe illness of six weeks, in the 49th year of his age.

In this great and good man, pre-eminent powers of mind were happily united with the most precious attainments of science:—The variety and extent of his talents and learning are displayed in his numerous writings, which for cogency of reasoning, perspicuity of method, classical purity of style, felicity of illustration, and uniform tendency to promote the interests of virtue, may be fairly set in competition with any that have been published in our country.

As an Advocate he was profoundly skilled in the law, persuasive, liberal, independent, and universally revered for his spotless integrity.

In the character of Judge, which he sustained for twelve years, he was a luminous and able expositor of the law; prompt, impartial and decisive in his opinions:—In the dispatch of business, never surpassed, and from none of his judgments was there ever an appeal.

These splendid accomplishments of the mind, were accompanied by a heart without guile and without disguise:—disinterested, constant, ardent in its friendships, and generous to the full measure of its means:—beneficent to the unfortunate, charitable to the poor, and ever ready without reward to defend the oppressed.

A tender husband, a most affectionate indulgent father, he has left a widow and eight children to mourn the untimely death of their beloved guardian, whose whole soul was devoted to the advancement of their honour and happiness

Federalism.

The legislature of Delaware have appropriated *Ten Thousand Dollars* to defray the expence of their quota of militia called by the president—800 men. Let us see if a democratic state will follow the example.

A Speech mended.

After the first appearance of the speech of the new Gov. of Vermont, his excellency wisely ordered a *second edition* to be printed, revised and corrected! If Mr. Jefferson would take the hint, and issue a new edition of his message, he might make great improvements.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at the Bank, in Philadelphia, November 10, 1807.

Thomas Willing, esq. having resigned the appointment of President, *David Lenox*, esq. was unanimously elected President of the said Bank.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier*.

From the National Intelligencer.

COURT OF ENQUIRY ON COMMODORE BARRON.

At a Court of Enquiry assembled on board the U. S. ship the Chesapeake, in the harbour of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, by order of the Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the U. S. and continued by adjournment from day to day from Monday the 5th day of October, 1807, until Wednesday the 4th day of November, 1807.

PRESENT,

Captain Alexander Murray, President; and Captains Isaac Hull, and Isaac Chauncey, Members thereof.

The following opinion and report was unanimously given, and directed by the court to be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Pursuant to an order from the Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the U. S. to Captain Alexander Murray directed, dated the 12th Sept. A. D. 1807, the court proceeded to inquire into the causes of the surrender of the Chesapeake, a frigate of the U. S. then under the command of J. Barron, Esq. a captain in the navy of the U. S. to a British vessel of war, which surrender was made (as is in the said order stated) without that defence being made which might have been expected from the known valour of Americans; and having heard all the evidence adduced, as well by the Judge Advocate, as by the said captain James Barron, and having maturely and thoroughly considered the same, (captain James Barron having declined to offer any defence) report to the hon. the secretary of the navy of the U. S. as by his said warrant is required, a state of the matters touching the said surrender, together with their opinion thereon, as followeth:

1. It appears to the court, that the U. S. ship Chesapeake, then under the command of James Barron, esq. a captain in the navy of the U. S. sailed from Hampton Roads, on an intended cruize in the Mediterranean sea, on the morning of the 22d of June last past, having on board a crew of more than 370 men, and completely equipped with every thing necessary for such a ship of war, sailing on such a cruize.

2. It appears to the court, that capt. Barron was appointed commodore of the ships and vessels destined for the Mediterranean service on the 15th of May last past, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the Chesapeake, the first time he came on board of her after her arrival in Hampton Roads, to wit, on or about the 6th of June last past.

3. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron visited the Chesapeake only twice during the period she remained in Hampton Roads, and before he came on board to proceed to sea; on neither of which occasions, did he examine particularly into her state and condition.

4. It appears to the court, that the guns of the Chesapeake were never exercised before she proceeded to sea; that her crew were quartered but a few days previous to that time, and had never been called to quarters more than three times prior to her sailing for sea.

5. It appears to the court, that the ship was reported to commodore Barron to be ready for sea on the 17th day of June, that he came on board on the 21st, and that the ship sailed on the morning of the 22d of June last past.

6. It appears to the court, that antecedent to the sailing of the Chesapeake, there had been received on board of her some persons who had been claimed by the British government as deserters from their service, but who were not ordered to be delivered up by the American officers; That there was also a report in circulation, and generally known on board the Chesapeake, that a threat had been used by the captain of the British ship of war Melampus, to take these men from the Chesapeake; That commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his ship, that they had been demanded by the British government, and had not been delivered up, the court are perfectly satisfied; but no positive evidence has been adduced to prove, that the report of the threat above mentioned was communicated to him before his ship sailed.

7. It appears to the court, that the Chesapeake in proceeding from Hampton Roads to sea, passed a British squadron at anchor in Lynhaven Bay, who at the time of her passing them were making signals to each other, which was not only reported to com. Barron by one of his officers, but actually observed by himself.

8. It appears to the court, that the British ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, one of the squadron then at anchor within the limits of the United States, weighed immediately after these signals were thrown out and stood to sea.

9. It does not appear to the court, that at this time there was any vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to go to sea but the Chesapeake.

10. It appears to the court, that at the time the Leopard got under weigh, the wind was at SSW. and therefore fair for her to proceed to sea; but that instead of availing herself of this to clear the land, she hauled by the wind, close round Cape Henry, and stood to the southward, under easy sail; thereby shewing that it was not her intention to get off the land speedily.

11. It appears to the court, that after this the wind became light and baffling and likely to shift, and came out from the eastward; that when this happened the Leopard shortened sail, and stood to the eastward.

12. It appears to the court, that after this the wind did come out from about SSE. and that the Leopard having thus got the weather guage, preserved it, by tacking in shore when the Chesapeake did so in order to get off her pilot, and after the Chesapeake again stood off to the eastward, that the Leopard wore and bore down for her.

13. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard tacked and stood in shore, on the same tack with the Chesapeake, that her lower deck ports were all triced up.

14. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard run down for the Chesapeake she rounded on her starboard quarter and to windward of her, and that at this time her tompions were out of her guns.

15. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron was upon deck, observing the Leopard, during the time these manoeuvres were practising, and these appearances exhibited.

16. The court is of opinion, that the circumstances above stated were in themselves so suspicious, as to have furnished sufficient warning to a prudent, discreet, and attentive officer, of the probable designs of a ship of war conducted in that way, and ought to have induced commodore Barron to have prepared his ship for action, especially with the information he possessed of the situation of his crew generally, of those who had been demanded by the British government particularly, and of the general state of the ship at that time.

17. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron nevertheless did not order his ship to be cleared for action, and that he did not call his men to quarters.

18. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard came along side of the Chesapeake, an officer was sent from her with a communication from capt. Humphries the captain of the Leopard to commodore Barron, which the latter could not and did not misunderstand, but very correctly concluded to be a demand with which he ought not to comply, and one which if refused, would be enforced if possible.

19. It appears to the court, that although such was the situation and impression of commodore Barron at this time, yet that he did not still order his ship to be prepared for action, although ample time was allowed for that purpose, the British officer being detained on board the Chesapeake from 35 to 45 minutes.

20. The court is of opinion, that the neglect of commodore Barron to prepare his ship for action under such circumstances, is a direct breach of the fourth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the Congress of the U. S. passed on the 23d day of April, 1800, entitled "an act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

21. It appears to the court, that after the British officer left the Chesapeake, bearing a positive refusal from com. Barron to the demand which had been made by captain Humphries, and after com. Barron was himself satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, he did not take prompt, necessary and efficient means to prepare his ship for battle—That his first order was merely to clear his gun deck, and the second given after the lapse of some time, was to get his men to quarters secretly, without beat of drum; although with such a crew he had on board, and in such a situation as the ship then was, it was not to be expected that such orders could be effectually accomplished.

22. It appears to the court, that the conduct of com. Barron during the attack of the Leopard manifested great indecision, and a disposition to negociate, rather than a determination bravely to defend his ship. That he repeatedly hailed the Leopard during her attack upon him; That he drew his men from their guns to lowering down boats, to send on board of the attacking ship, and that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board the Leopard, at that time firing upon him.

23. It appears to the court, that during the attack, commodore Barron used language in the presence of his men calculated to dispirit his crew, by ordering them to keep down, that they would all be cut to pieces.

24. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron ordered the colours of the Chesapeake to be struck, and that they were struck, before a single gun of any kind was fired from her; and that at the time they were so struck, her main deck battery was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broad side in a very short time.

25. The court is therefore of opinion, that the Chesapeake was prematurely surrendered, at a time when she was nearly prepared for battle, and when the injuries sustained either on the ship or crew did not make such a surrender then necessary; and that for this commodore Barron falls under a part of the sixth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 23d day of April 1800, entitled "an act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

26. The court is of opinion, that although the conduct of commodore Barron, before and during the attack of the Leopard, evinced great inattention to his duty and want of decision, yet that during that attack he exposed his person, and did not manifest either by his orders or actions any personal fear or want of courage.

27. It appears to the court, that although the Chesapeake might and ought to have been better defended than she was, yet that she was not in a situation at the time of the attack made upon her, to have enabled so gallant a defence being made as might be expected.—Some of her guns were not securely fitted in their carriages, some of her spunges and wads

...with too large, but few of her powder horns were filled. Her matches were not primed, some of her guns were not in their proper places, and others were neither supplied with shot or powder, or were those which they had of proper size. None of these circumstances however could have influenced commodore Barron in striking his colours, because they were not knowing to him at the time.

"2d. The Court is of opinion, that the conduct of all the other officers of the ship, except those whose duty it was to have remedied the deficiencies before stated, and of the crew generally, was proper, commendable and honorable.

A true copy. J. W. TAZEWELL.
Judge Advocate.

BOS[illegible], *Nov.* 12.

Late[illegible] England.

By an arrival at [illegible]x. we have been favored with advices f[illegible]ondon, to the 21st September, six days l[illegible]an our former accounts from that place[illegible]y furnish intelligence of considerable i[illegible] particularly as they relate to events i[illegible]mark. On the subject of American affa[illegible] we are sorry to notice the following article. It is the only one which we have found in the papers which relates, in any way to the concerns of this country; and if not unfounded must be considered as highly important. *Gazette.*

"LONDON, Sept. 12.

"Mr. Monroe, the American ambassador, does not at present leave England. He was to have taken his departure from Liverpool, to which place part of his baggage had been forwarded. Since then it has been determined that Mr. Monroe is to continue in this country to afford his assistance to Mr. Pinckney, in the arrangement of the existing differences between the two countries. A note was presented to Mr. Caning, by the American ambassador, on or about the 7th, to which no answer has yet been given. The delay occasions much speculation. It seems however, to be the prevailing idea, that a war cannot be averted for many months—yet ensurances are effected on American ships at four guineas per cent."

Latest from France.

By the brig Sally Barker, Windsor, arrived on Tuesday, in a short passage from Bordeaux, we have French papers to the 5th Oct. Their contents, excepting the affair of Copenhagen, are not interesting.

From a gentleman, however, who came passenger in the above vessel, and through the channel of private letters, we are enabled to present our readers with the following interesting intelligence:

More unwelcome News.

Extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability in Antwerp, to another in Bordeaux, dated Sept. 28, and received at Bordeaux by express, just before the Sally Barker, Windsor, left the latter place.

"We understand an order has been given out by the emperor to capture every vessel, bound to or from England, and if with cargoes, are to be considered as good prize. This is a mortal blow to the American commerce, and we fear will lead to a rupture between America and France."

"It is reported, that Mr. Monroe has left London; but not on account of the existing differences between the two countries; but by reason of ill health. Mr. Pinckney is said to be charged with the public business."

☞ The first paragraph of the above letter, was corroborated at Bordeax, by letters direct from Paris, of a late date.

Accounts had been received at Bordeaux from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, stating that a number of American seamen, taken on board of English vessels, during the war, had been liberated.

An article under the Genoa head of Sept. 13, states. "That the American consul has been arrested, and seals but upon his papers." No reasons were assigned for the arrest; nor is it probable any will be given. Neither on compulsion—nor voluntary consent, are the French disposed to give reasons for their conduct at any time.

The Swedish Island of Rugen has been surrendered to the French.

Letters from Paris state, that the boundaries of Louisiana have been settled by the French emperor to the satisfaction of our minister at Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 18.

Numerous letters received from Halifax state, that orders had been received there from England, to organize the militia, and put the fortifications in repair. One hundred militia were employed daily in assistance on the works:—and large reinforcements were expected. Sir Richard Strachan, with 4 additional ships of the line, was understood to be ordered to that station, to succeed Admiral Berkeley.

The United States frigate Constitution, of 44 guns, commodore Campbell, and the Wasp sloop of war, of 18, capt. Smith, sailed from Boston, on Tuesday last, for New-York.

Yesterday arrived the Western Trader, Gardner, from Liverpool, 46 days.

When the Western Trader left Liverpool, the differences between the U. States and the English government had not been adjusted. Mr. Munroe had not at that time received a final answer from the British ministers. On the 10th October, about 14 leagues west of Scilly, was boarded by the British frigate Amethyst, and treated politely. The lieutenant informed us that they were out 6 days from Torbay, on a cruize. That the U. S. schr. Revenge, sailed for America, with the ultimatum of the British government. That the Russians and French are likely to go to war again, and that the English government meant to retain possession of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, notwithstanding they had agreed to evacuate it in six weeks after the signing of the capitulation. *Aurora.*

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem from Leghorn, confirms the account of the entrance into that city of the the French; of their laying an embargo which continued until the 16th September, when it was taken off. He informs, that lord Paget the English minister, was negociating at Constantinople, with a prospect of success;—being backed by lord Collingwood, with 16 sail of the line; who had taken the island of Tenedos, (recently restored to the Turks by Russia) with 6 or 7 sail of the line: that a French army of 60,000 men, which had been on the march to Naples, supposed to be ultimately destined against Sicily, had halted, and this was attributed at Leghorn to appearances unfavorable to the French in other parts of Europe;—the discontent at Petersburgh it was expected would produce a change there in favor of the war party; and it was confidently believed that England would still be able again to combine both Austria and Russia against France, to which the powerful diversion she had made at Constantinople, would probably contribute. Such was the view of affairs at Leghorn on the 1st of October.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.—Captain Taber, who arrived last night, is the bearer of dispatches from and indorsed by Mr. Monroe, our minister at London, to the secretary of state. The dispatches were all put on board at the time Mr. Monroe was expected to leave England for America, and must be of the highest importance. It will be recollected, that our government has received no advices from Mr. Monroe since the arrival of the Revenge. Captain Taber says there is no danger of a war between the United States and Great Britain.

Capt. Foster, who arrived at Beverly last Wednesday, in 37 days from Marseilles, received the following note the moment before he sailed:—"Letters received here on the 9th Sept. from Leghorn, announce the entry into that city of a corps of French troops, who took possession of the port, and the fortresses of the port; and they assure us, that an embargo had been put upon all vessels."

In a letter by Captain Kilham, from Leghorn, from capt. Field of Salem, is mentioined the massacre at Constantinople, of 15,000 Christians by the Turks.

CARLISLE, *November* 13.

On Friday morning, Nov. 6th, the trial of Edward Donnelly, for murdering his wife Catherine came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this place. Friday and Saturday till dark were occupied in the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution; on the part of the prisoner none were adduced.

It appeared in evidence that the neighbors had heard her 'lamentable cries, and screams as if in torment' for more than an hour, till they had gradually died away, since which time (last August) she has never been heard of. Blood was discovered in the bed, and on the bedsteads; a very unusual quantity of fresh ashes, were found in the fire place, all impregnated with something like lime; a great number of small bones were produced at court which were found in the ashes, and which many physicians of skill and eminence positively pronounced to be '*human bones*' which had borne the effect of excessive heat. Some very material evidence against the prisoner was his own conduct since the affair, what he himself has said, and his various and contradictory accounts of it. A great variety of other evidence and circumstances, all concurred to convince the minds of every person of the prisoner's guilt, and place it beyond a doubt. Donnelly's son, a child of 7 years of age who was the most material and only positive evidence could not be admitted on account of his extreme youth and ignorance.

A very able defence of the prisoner was made by Messrs. Duncan and Watt. Not once did they appeal to the passions, or attempt to excite the feelings of the jurors in favor of the prisoner; but all their eloquence and ingenuity was directed to the point (and with ability they supported it) that the evidence was presumptive, and not such as would justify the jury convicting the prisoner.

Mr. Metzgar, the prosecutor was not deficient in his exertions, on behalf of the commonwealth. He has gained much credit by his conduct in this cause. To his honor may it be said, that, not once through the whole trial did he suffer one word of resentment or abuse of the prisoner to escape him. He displayed his talents at the same time that he established a proper degree of calmness as well as firmness. He contended that although there was no absolutely positive evidence, yet as the presumptive was so violent as to be equal to positive, the jury could not avoid finding a verdict against the poor, the unfortunate Donnelly.

The judge's charge was not concluded till after two o'clock on Sunday morning. The jury after retiring near an hour returned with a verdict of GUILTY. At 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought to the bar to receive his sentence; but objections were filed by his counsel and an arrest of judgment obtained. The case remains undecided till the first Monday in January next.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 250 dollars—No. 1484
Prize of 150 dollars—No. 84
Prize of 100 dollars—No. 2372
Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 17, 1198
Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 1177, 1300, 2801
Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 699, 1307, 1625, 2305, 2380
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 52, 124, 455, 484, 623, 626, 765, 1051, 1645, 1873, 2052, 2251, 2350, 2564, 2604
Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 89, 125, 152, 178, 191, 193, 211, 264, 283, 307, 309, 329, 337, 383, 384, 416, 439, 450, 470, 497, 505, 577, 586, 642, 664, 724, 727, 801, 825, 841, 871, 914, 931, 1032, 1052, 1123, 1181, 1183, 1190, 1205, 1225, 1332, 1338, 1440, 1444, 1454, 1471, 1488, 1491, 1512, 1524, 1542, 1568, 1585, 1605, 1656, 1658, 1741, 1748, 1769, 1777, 1797, 1934, 1946, 1947, 1958, 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010, 2011, 2054, 2157, 2164, 2178, 2233, 2284, 2345, 2355, 2366, 2389, 2391, 2421, 2514, 2533, 2546, 2561, 2612, 2695, 2737, 2743, 2768, 2831, 2846, 2899, 2947, 2962.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of 200 dollars—Nos. 204, 1730
Prize of 40 dollars—No. 32
Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 922, 1295, 2400, 2503, 2728, 2810
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 183, 414, 1482, 1519, 1779, 1852, 1991, 2407
Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 2, 20, 27, 40, 82, 83, 85, 174, 197, 290, 318, 390, 460, 464, 493, 498, 529, 563, 632, 637, 742, 743, 768, 771, 784, 808, 812, 848, 860, 872, 874, 896, 978, 986, 1006, 1025, 1037, 1088, 1128, 1199, 1312, 1338, 1382, 1408, 1427, 1430, 1442, 1483, 1486, 1499, 1508, 1521, 1553, 1557, 1564, 1615, 1619, 1632, 1640, 1648, 1653, 1654, 1687, 1697, 1709, 1726, 1750, 1765, 1768, 1781, 1823, 2002, 2009, 2019, 2065, 2074, 2080, 2204, 2214, 2238, 2244, 2293, 2321, 2374, 2470, 2633, 2639, 2662, 2693, 2698, 2710, 2751, 2781, 2897, 2916.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 200 dollars—Nos. 2295.
Prizes of 150 dollars—Nos. 2521, 2623.
Prize of 100 dollars—No. 916.
Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 1310, 1578, 2162.
Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 625, 1318, 2265.
Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 202, 967, 1478, 1941, 2462.
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 496, 638, 681, 2235, 2255, 2335, 2341, 2759.
Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 8, 29, 56, 69, 75, 77, 95, 137, 163, 188, 192, 196, 244, 252, 292, 322, 354, 409, 430, 555, 559, 690, 885, 929, 1135, 1149, 1167, 1173, 1247, 1251, 1260, 1267, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1364, 1375, 1394, 1423, 1528, 1545, 1559, 1572, 1606, 1613, 1670 1684, 1704, 1715, 1725, 1739, 1760, 1772, 1845, 1847, 1887, 1932, 1935, 1952, 1964, 2073, 2099, 2120, 2145, 2149, 2201, 2229, 2296, 2301, 2357, 2409, 2438, 2445, 2581, 2489, 2506, 2529, 2540, 2555, 2556, 2621, 2739, 2750, 2783, 2793, 2829, 2855, 2864, 2867, 2882, 2911, 2975, 2984.

Barley Raisers—Attention!

NO more Barley will be received at the *Point Brewery* until the 10th of January next.

For *J. O'Hara.*
GEORGE SHIRAS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1807.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1807.

Regimental Orders.

A COURT of Appeal will be held by the Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, at the Turk's Head in Wood-street, on the second Monday of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place, the Paymaster of the Regiment will exhibit to the Field Officers, and Captains James Irwin and Chaplin, (who are ordered to attend at the above time and place,) a statement of his accounts, for the purpose of having the same examined.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st Reg. Pa. Ma.*

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers are just opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, 1st December, 1807.
N. B. A few barrels of fresh Juniper Berries.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.

FOR SALE,

Three STILLS, of a superior quality,

Containing 76, 77, and 115 gallons.—Persons wanting Stills of the above size, will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, next door to Andrew Willock's, Ferry-street.

JOHN TOWN.
Pittsburgh, 23d Nov. 1807.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.
November 13, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

Also, he offers for sale,

A well built Philadelphia Carriage with glass windows and Venetian blinds, together with the harness complete, also a pair of well broke young Horses.

November 17, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.
Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

Came to the plantation of the subsriber, living on Grant's Hill, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, in October last, FOUR COWS—One dark red muhle, with a piece off the near ear; a red and white one, bored twice in each horn; a brindled muhle with a white back and belly, a slit in both ears, and a white one with small black spots, and a hole bored in each horn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MARGARET DUNCAN.
Nov. 23, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 23.

[*From the N. E. Post, of Saturday.*]

Interesting Intelligence.—The following is an extract of a letter received this forenoon by the eastern mail.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

By the Francis, from Liverpool, London dates are received as late as Oct. 12th. It is ascertaineed that on the 7th Oct. Mr. Monroe took leave of the king, preparatory to his embarkation.

A gentleman passenger had a conversation with Mr. Monroe, on the 10th of Oct. and was told by the minister that he found it absolutely necessary to come home and have a personal conference with the President, as the last instructions had fettered him so that it was impossible to conclude a negociation with the British government. He added that he was prepared to state to the President, how far Great Britain would yield certain points, and in what particulars she would remain immovable; that there must be some mutual concessions, and that he still hoped that no insurmountable obstacles existed to an amicable satisfactory adjustment of the concerns of the two countries.

FROM RUSSIA,

Captain Haraden, who arrived yesterday from Petersburgh, informs us, that great numbers of troops had been entering that place for some time before his departure, with immense quantities of artillery, and every kind of military apparatus—furnaces were prepared upon the mole for heating shot—block ships fitting up, and placing in stations of defence, and every kind of preparation was making as though they expected an attack; doubtless their apprehensions were from the English. A French ambassador had recently arrived there, and a change in the ministry followed. Most of the nobles were said to consider the late peace a disgraceful act. The king of Sweden was spoken of in Petersburgh as a gallant, able and warlike prince, who, inconsiderable as his power was, might still be able to give annoyance to Russia. The memory of Charles XII probably is not obliterated. At Copenhagen, where capt. H. stopped, the language was, that they had been betrayed by the Crown Prince.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westminster Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitt on the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed
Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

THE LATE FIRM OF

HOLMES & HERRIOTT,

of Meadville, closed on the first inst. by mutual consent. Any person they may owe in this country will present their accounts to ROBERT SPENCER, Pittsburgh, for payment.

F. B. HOLMES,
JAMES HERRIOTT.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

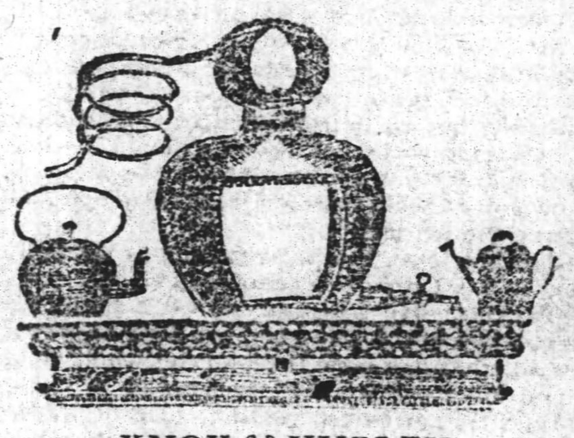
A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market House in the Public Square, next to his Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.